## AUSTIN STATESMAN.

BY THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Entered at the postoffice at Austin, Texas, as second-class matter. PEYTON BROWN, R. J. I President and Gen. Mgr. Vice ROBERT M. HAMBY, Sec. R. J. HILL, Vice Pres't. GEO. W. MACDONNELL,

Advertising Mgr

Office 905 Congress Avenue.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION	٧.	
IN THE CITY.		
One Month-In advance	\$1 (	Ю
Three Months-In advance	2 7	75
Six Months-In advance	5 2	25
One Tear-In advance	10 0	00
Sunday Only-One Year	2 0	)()
Sunday Only-Six Months	1 0	Ю
All subscriptions in the city not pe	aid i	n
advance will invariably be charge	a he	ıt

advance will invariably be c	barged	at
the rate of \$1.00 per month.		
BY MAIL.		
Dne Month-In advance	\$1	00
Three Months-In advance	2	50
Bix Months-In advance	4	50
One Year-In advance	8	00
Weekly Statesman-One Year	1	00
Weekly Statesman-Six Month		60
Sunday Only-One Year	2	00
Sunday Only-Six Months	1	00

ADVERTISING RATES. Advertising rates will be made known on application.

Eastern business office, 48 Tribune Building, New York. Western business office, 469 "The Rookery," Chicago.

TRAVELING AGENTS. Major J. S. Crawford. Mr. J. C. Crawford.

The above gentlemen are our only authorized traveling agents. The public is cautioned not to pay money to any one who may represent him or themselves as traveling agents for this paper as all authority heretofore issued to any other person is hereby revoked.

AUSTIN SHOULD BE PROUD OF IT.

The Statesman is proverbially modest about its achievements, but when it issues such a paper as it did yesterday, it is thought the management have great reason to congratulate themselves and the people of Austin. And the latter are congratulated because nothing so advertises a city as an A1 good newspaper. This we are now all the time giving our people, but the edition of yesterday was peculiarly fine. For, in addition to the showing we were enabled to make of the energetic business interests of the city through the 54 columns of finely designed and progressive advertisements published, there were in yesterday's Statesman 66 columns of pure reading matter. The telegraph embraced the full Associated Press report just as it comes from headquarters at Memphis to the State of Texas and is printed by five other morning papers. In addition to the telegraph there were 21 columns of absolute local news of our capital city, and two columns of editorial. The balance of the reading matter was up to date reprint culled from the latest and most prominent exchanges from all over the United States, much of it peculiarly pertinent to this Christmas time. Such an edition would have been most creditable to a newspaper published in any city of the United States, barring none, and that we published it in Austin, a city of only 27,000 people, makes it especially creditable to us. Hence, we feel that we can, with all becoming modesty, congratulate ourselves and the city of Austin upon the edition.

"Sayers of Texas" is again on the ways and means committee. That committee would have a hard road to travel without the little man from Bastrop.

The Monroe doctrine seems to be the most popular thing that has been sprung upon the country for some time. We have been fighting about silver until black eyes are as numerous as the locusts of Egypt, and the cry has been "the knife to the hilt," but in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, we are changed from fratricidal belligerents to a brotherly love equal to that of David and Jonathan. The moment the Monroe doctrine is mentioned free silver men fall upon the bosom of gold bugs and visa versa, weeping with patriotic emotion. Oh, we are a great people.

Our Texas congressmen fared very well at the hands of Speaker Reed in the way of committee appointments. Of course, the Republicans got the first part of all the committees, but Texans were well honored by getting places when the time to name the Democratic members of the committees came. Our own Joe Sayers was first on the appropriations committee, Culberson was first on the judiciary. Bell first on the third committee on elections, and Hutcheson first on two committees, patents and irrigation and arid lands. This was doing very well for Texas, thank you, and our representatives will do their best to hold the Republicans down.

Does any man with sober senses consider one of the semi-annual rackets of Venezuela sufficient cause for a disturbance of the commercial relations between the United States and friendly European

customers?-Gal.-Dal. News. That is a very sensible racket as far as dollars and cents are concerned, but main in session, so that if anything exwith the Monroe doctrine as a settled traordinary happens it can be met with principle and directly applicable in this case are we to stand by with folded arms it may be several years before this issue and let England tear from the side of a between the governments of the South American government the richest United States and Great Britof its possessions? Now if it can be ain will assume such serious culmination arranged by arbitration it is all right, as to demand final action by this govbut upon compulsion, never, Like Fal- ernment one way or another, unless, as staff, who declined to give a reason we said in the inception of the controupon compulsion if reasons were as plen- versy, one government or the other in

American territory, if territory was as plenty and as worthless as blackberries. Upon compulsion never-upon arbitration as much as England is entitled to in Venezuela or anywhere else in South America.

DR. BRIGGS.

The Owensboro, Ky., Daily Messenger of December 14, has an account of a most flattering reception given to Dr. G. W. Briggs, who was appointed by the bishop at the Methodist Episcopal conference of the Louisville district, as pastor to the Methodist church at Owensboro. The church at Owensboro is a very flourishing one, located as it is, in one of the most thriving cities of Southern Kentucky. The congregation of that church can not help being pleased with Dr. Briggs as he is one of the most eloquent pulpit orators in this Street Methodist church in this city for several years, but his health failed from nervous tension, produced by a malady of which we understand he has been completely cured, which his numerous friends and admirers in this city will be glad to hear. Owensboro can not hope to retain the services of Dr. Briggs but for a short time. As soon as his eloquence is heard and known, some Louisville church will demand his services. Dr. Briggs has few superiors as a pulpit orator in this

Speaker Reed has designated the members of each standing committee of the house of representatives of this congress. If the names of the chairmen of the most important committees are considered with reference to "the pull" each of them has on his party in his section of the country. the conclusion must be that Mr. Speaker Reed appointed these chairmen more with reference to his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the presidency than for their efficiency on the respective committees.

It is a dangerous thing for a candidate for a nomination for the presidency of the speaker of the house of representatives acumen and sagacity. It must be acknowledged that Mr. Reed has displayed his appointment of the chairmen of the do when Christmas comes, standing committees of congress. There is no politician in this country that could so successfully east so many anchors to windward as the mariner from Maine has in the matter of these appointments. We believe this preliminary skirmish has given the victory of the Republican nomination to Mr. Reed, but we call attention to the fact that a nomination is not

There would be no more certain way to run gold up to a premium than for the government to pay its obligations in silver as soon as there was a premium on gold. The moment this bill became a law gold would go up to a premium, and the gold leaving the country would at once put us on a silver basis. Mr. Vest's resolution to that effect, in the face of our financial and foreign difficulties, was very unpatriotic to say nothing of its antagonism to Democratic principles.

We had rather look for financial relief from the Republicans in congress than from such milk and water, shilly-shallyeign complications may appeal to the patriotism of the Republican members of congress with such force as to induce them to forget partizanship for the present and do something in the way of authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds of small denomination to tide over the present difficulties, but that is all. We have no hope of this congress retiring and cancelling greenbacks and the treasury notes, that would put the country in such a good condition that there would be no opportunity for them to tinker with the tariff.

NO HURRY ABOUT IT.

Our foreign complications and financial roubles must indeed be serious when the congress of the United States denies itself the pleasure of adjourning over for the Christmas holidays, and it was a wise thing to do under the circumstances. Of course there can be no immediate settlement of the Venezuelan embroglio, as congress must await the appointment by the president of the commission to determine the boundary line between Venezuela and Great Britain and their report of the same.

The English papers express astonishment that any such commission should be suggested by the president, as they declare such a commission would have no authority from Great Britain, and they also express a belief that Mr. Cleveland will not be sustained by congress in such a policy. In that we know now that these English newspapers are mistaken. Congress acted as promptly as possible, giving Mr. Cleveland plenary powers in regard to the commission.

As far as the commission having no authority from Great Britain is concerned, that is very true, but at the same time that is a matter of perfect indifference to this government. The commission will be appointed and charged with the duty of obtaining all the facts in this boundary question for the sole purpose of giving information to this government, upon which it can base its action about which. we might retort, England has nothing to

Although this matter can not come to a head in a day or a week or a month, it is very proper that congress should repromptness. The probabilities are that ty as blackberries, we decline to permit the inflammatory condition in which both House

half-cocked, or like a magazine some spark is struck by the heat of the conroversy that explodes the magazine.

Those of us who are old enough to recall the causes of different wars within our time will remember after the wars were over how small to us seemed to be the cause of war. Even those who are most familiar with history would recall in vain any just grounds for the war with Mexico waged by this government in the "forties." All we know and all that history informs us on the subject is that the political cry of "Polk and Texas," in 1844, set this Nation on fire with a warlike spirit that urged General Taylor later to cross the Rio Grande, and we were in the midst of war's alarms before we knew it. If such another political ground swell, with the "war trimmings," should sweep over this country in 1896 war would be inevitable. But we country. He was paster of the Tenth are much more fully developed into the manly statue of a mature Nation now than we were then, and the probability is that we will have better control of our judgment now than then. Then we had not such a reputation

for the glory of our arms as we have now, nor could we afford to have our military prowess derided then as now. Again, then we were animated by a sympathy for our kith and kin who had just come out victorious in a war with Mexico for Texas independence, and our blood naturally fired up more quickly than it does upon the mere maintenance of a principle working in behalf of a people with whom we have no particular personal sympathy. The Venezuelans are our South American neighbors to whom we are pledged not to permit a European government to take advantage of their weakness and impose arbitrary lines of boundary upon them. In the Mexican war we were animated by a personal sympathy. In the Venezuelan affair we are animated solely by a cold principle of National honor, and we would not likely be as hasty in the latter as we were in the former embroglio.

Although congress may not take its usual Christmas holiday, it is no indica-United States to hold the position of tion that in a few days, weeks or months we will be plunged into a foreign of congress unless he has great political war, and as we, the people, have very little to do with it until the "shooting begins" we can take our Christmas holidays with these qualities in an eminent degree in as much case and as gaily as we usually

FOREIGN VIEWS ON THE VENE-

ZUELA POLICY. The only power in Europe that seems to favor the policy in the Venezuela matter of the president and congress of the United States is that of Russia, and the only indication of that is the silence of the Czar. It has always been said, but we could never learn the reason for it, that Russia was the natural ally of the United States. The only way we can yet account for it is upon the ground that "extremes meet." There never have been two governments more diametrically opposite and different than the United States and Russia. We can understand at this time, why the czar should pat Uncle Sam on the back and urge him on to warlike measures with Great Britain. Russia has long been jealous of the possessions of Great Britain in India. They stand in the way of the apparent destiny of Russia on that line of conquest, and we can fully understand that in this emergency Russia would be our ally.

Germany is by no means pleased with doctrine. It is stated that Germany is very pronounced against the American policy in South America in order to impress Mr. Cleveland and congress with the idea that Germany will back up England if matters should be pushed to the extreme. All we have to say on that subject is that such intimations will not in the least affect the action of this government in its Monroe policy, and we may add that Germany has about as much to do at present in holding the Socialists of that country in check without seeking foreign complications. But as far as Germany and this country are concerned, they will never go to war. We are considerably imbued with the blood of the Vaterland in this country, and that too, of a mild Socialist color that would make both countries hesitate very long before either would draw the sword or let loose the dogs of war upon each other

VIOLENT GALES. Queenstown, Dec. 22.—The Cunard steamship Lucania left the Mersey at 11 o'clock this morning and had still not arrived at midnight. It is surmised that the captain will not risk bringing his vestal into harden Augica the transfer. sel into harbor during the tempest. There is a violent gale blowing off the Irish coast, and several small craft have been swamped. It was owing to the dense fog that the Lucania was detained in the Mersey, and her mails awaited her at Queenstown the whole day.

THREE BOYS DROWNED. Morris, Ill., Dec. 22.—Three boys, William and Edward Lauerman, brothers, and James Kenny, were drowned in the canal at this place today while skating.

SENATE FORECAST. SEAATE FORECASI.
Washington, Dec. 22.—The course in
the senate this week will depend largely,
if not entirely, upon the turn which affairs shall take in the house. The senate fairs shall take in the house. The senate adjourned yesterday until Tuesday. In the event that the house should ad-

journ over the holidays the senate wil be ready to acquiesce as a majority if the senate are favorable to the holiday re-The probabilities point strongly to the absence of a quorum the greater part of the week in case no recess is taken. The calendar contains one bill general importance and ceed half a dozen minor bills. Conseuently there is little prospects of actual egislation in any event.

THE CABINET CONFERRED. Washington, Dec. 22.—The fact that everal of the members of the cabinet ere observed coming from the White House today led to a very general im-pression that there had been a special meeting held to consider some phase of the Venezuelan question or the condi-tions of the finances. Diligent inquiry, however, failed to establish the fact that cabinet meeting actually took place, out there is no doubt that a conference, he nature of which can not be ascertained, has been in progress during the day between the president and some of his advisers. Those who were at the White House included Secretary Olney, Secre-England to possess herself of South countries now are should happen to go off tary Carlisle and Secretary Lamont.

## PERILS OF THE SEA.

THE ACCOUNT OF A VOYAGE OF A BLUFF BOWED SHIP LONG

## AN OLD SAILOR TELLS A

First There Came a Terrific Storm, and Later There was a Bad Fire in the Hold-Rescuing a Plague Ship.

If Henlopen lets you pass Then look out for Hatteras.

This quaint couplet of sea lore was aptly quoted the other day by an old sailor, in beginning to spin a yarn about voyage to South America. "We left Boston for Buenos Ayres," he said, "in August, 1858, on the old ship Richmond. There were on board the captain, his wife and a crew of 20 officers and men. The captain and his wife had been married only about two weeks, and were making their bridal tour. They were a

making their bridgi tour. They were a remarkably handsome couple.

"For a day or two we sailed through sunny seas, but when in about the lati-tude of Cape Henlopen we were suddenly struck by a piping easterly gale. The wind increased so rapidly that by the time we were half-way down to the latitude of Cape Hatteras we were compell ed to heave to. Fortunately we had plenty of searoom. The Richmond was one of those old-fashioned bluff-bowed ships, built down in Maine, years before the adthose old-fashioned bluff-bowed vent of the famous California clippers, which sprung into existence when the gold fever of the Pacific slope was at its height. As the old salts used to say, she was built by the rod and sawed off square, to order, just as a dry goods clerk would cut off a certain number of yards of muslin straight across the piece. She was steered with a traveling wheel, if you can call it being steered, for when before the wind with a strong breeze the best helmsman on the ship could not compel her to keep her course within less than from two to three points on either side.

SHORTENING SAIL.

"While the old Richmond was not only cumstances, she was a perfect terror in such a storm as we had run into. Her shrouds, backstays and brace-penants were old, decayed and untrustworthy, so that, while it was not only necessary to shorten sail almost as quickly as light-ning, we had to get up preventer backstays and braces, fore and aft, just as quickly, or lose our spars. We kept on shortening sail till the only sail left was n new goose-winged mainstopsail, made of extra heavy canvas. Meanwhile pre-venter stays and braces, relieving tackle on the tiller, and lifelines fore and aft and athwartships had been so profusely strung alow and aloft that it seemed as if the venerable Richmond was engaged in a game of 'cat's cradle' with the tralitionally rude and scarcely more ancient

Boreas, who not only whistled but fairly howled through the rigging. "Wind and sea ominously increased, and suddenly, before one could say 'Jack Robinson,' that goose-winged topsail was blown to shreds, and the ship began to fall off into the trough of the sea. I've heard a good many old sailors laugh at the idea of a goose-winged maintopsail being carried away. It was a peculiar ac-cident, and one that I have seen only on that single occasion.

A FEARFUL BLOW

"When that goose-winged maintopsail was carried away, some of the crew jum-ped aft and set a tarpaulin in the mizzen rigging, which brough the ship's head again fairly to the wind. Others lay Mr. Cleveland's statement of the Monroe doctrine. It is stated that Germany is sail. The wind had then increased to a terrific hurricane, the strength of which may be imagined from the fact that those of the crew who went aloft were compelled to keep firm hold of the shrouds push hard to keep from going too fast, in stead of pulling upward to assist their ascent of the rigging, while those who had not been sufficiently provident to take a turn of spunyarn around their waists lost their oilskin jackets, which filled from the bottoms and were torn to tatters. the bottoms and were torn to tatters. Night came on, with increasing wing and sea, and huge waves swept over the so frequently that her flush deck was filled with water to the level of her high monkey rail much of the time. Spare spars broke from their lashings and were washed about the deck, to the imminent peril of both crew and craft, but fortunatev were either secured or launched overfore they had caused serious Some hogsheads of coal broke board before they adrift and in washing fore and aft and from side to side holystoned the deck as thoroughly as it could have been done by the crew of a man-of-war.
"While the gale was at its fiercest, about

midnight, a heavy sea was shipped, which filled the cabin and kept the captain and steward busy in saving the captain's wife from drowning. She was helplessly ill in her stateroom. The ship rolled and pitch-ed terrifically. For several hours the ves-sel was practically given up as lost, and was expected to founder at any moment. It was finally decided to attempt to wear ship under her foretopmast staysail. The first mate and most of the crew, by holding fast to the lifelines stretched along the deck, managed to work themselves for-ward to the break of topgallant forecastle and man the staysail halyards and sheets. The captain, with the rest of the crew, remained aft to shift the helm at the proper moment by means of the wheel and reliev-ing tackles. It was then so dark that those of the crew who were forward could not be seen by the captain, who was near the wheel, and the wind roared so lustily through the rigging that men of most stenorian voices could not make them-selves heard by others, except by using their hands as speaking trumpets, and loudly shouting close into the very ears of those with whom they wished to communicate. It was necessary, therefore, to have a messenger to pass the word from the captain to the mate when to hoist the staysail, and being one of the youngest and most active members of the crew I

was selected for that purpose.

"At the proper moment, placing his hands to his mounth, and close to my ear, the captain shouted his order to run up the staysail, but notwithstanding his powvoice it was barely audible orful started on my difficult errand, and by dint of pulling and hauling myself along by the of pulling and hauting myser atong by the lifelines, being a good part of the time under water, I managed to reach the mate and shouted the captain's orders into his ear, at the same time throwing my right hand upward close before his eyes as a precautionary signal for him to hoist the sail lest he should fail to hear my voice. The sail, which was a brand-new one and of the heaviest canvas, was hoisted in a jiffy, but no sooner had it been run up than it was blown from the boltropes with a loud report, and as if by magic swirled away to leeward, high up in air, disappearing in the obscure darkness as if borne from our sight by evil genii.

DAY BRINGS RELIEF. "An unsuccessful attempt was then nade to wear ship with the lee clew of

the foresail, which was also nearly lost By this time welcome daylight had dawned, and, what was more welcome the hurricane had begun to abate, so that in a few hours, after bending a new maintopsail and foretopmast staysail and repairing other damages, the ship was again to proceed on her course

"A few days later, when we were bowling along with a fair wind, steering a southeasterly course well to the eastward, we sighted the trim little Spanish brigan-tine Imanuela, hove to and flying a signal of distress. We ran down to her. In answering our hail a negro, who I think was a passenger on the brigantine standing on the taffrail, replied: 'We standing on the taffrail, replied: 'We are 17 days out from St. Jago de Cuba, bound for Cadiz, and have yellow fever on board. The captain is dead, the mate is dead, and we don't know where we are. For God's sake, send us a navi-gator! The only others on board were a Spanish sailor and a boy. One of our foremast hands, familiarly known as 'Old Mike,' who had formerly been mate of a packet ship, volunteered to go on board the fever-stricken brigantine and sail her into Baltimore. Accordingly the aptain gave him his position and course and he was placed on board in a boat manned by a volunteer crew from our ship, each of whom carried in his trousers pockets raw onlons, cut in halves, as a sailor's safeguard against 'Yellow Jack.'

"Our boat returned laden with choice Havana cigars, which our captain gen-erously distributed among the crew. We all expected to get good salvage from picking up the Imanuela, but 'Old Mike,' after filling away his little craft and po-litely doffing his greasy old cap to our skipper, was never seen by any of us again, nor was the little brig. On returning from our voyage we were in-formed that 'Mike' safely piloted the vessel into Baltimore, and was there bam-boozled out of his and our salvage by

the Spanish consul.
"The rest of the voyage to the mouth
of the La Pinta was comparatively un-

ON FIRE AT SEA.

"The most exciting incident after that was the ship taking fire on the passage from Buenos Ayres to Savannah, in ballast, to load with cotton for Boston. She started homeward with very little ballast. Her light spars were sent down and stow ed in the lower hold, as also were all spare spars and anchors, with a view to increas-ing her stability. But she was still very tender. Some loose and inflammable dunnage was stored in the 'between decks.'
"When about 300 miles off the coast

of Brazil, just after the captain had taken his noonday observation, smoke was seen curling up through the hatches, and rapidly increasing in volume. All the hatches were open, as were also the ship's big, old-fashioned stern ports. Everyone but the captain's wife knew that the 'beween decks' was full of shavings from he carpenter's beach and other inflammable material. The captain rushed from his cabin, followed by his beautiful wife, who was shricking hysterically. Flames were soon shooting upward through the

hatchways.
"The mainsail was promptly hauled up clear of the flames, and the captain, with some of the officers and men, jumped below to fight the fire. A little old-fashioned head-pump, which could throw a steam scarcely over an inch in diameter and barely a foot beyond its antiquated nozzle, was quickly started. A bucket brigade drew water from over the side and passed it below to the fire fighters, the cook and steward, with large bread pans, passed water along from the feeble little head-pump. The flames were not subdued until they had consumed nearly all of the inflammable material between decks. When the fire was put ont it was found that the skin of the ship, for a long distance in the vicinity of the carpenter's bench, was badly charred, while the paint was all burned from the deckbeams overhead. The faces and deckbeams overhead. The faces and hands of those who fought the fire be-low were badly blistered, and in many in-stances their hair and whiskers com-pletely burned off. But we got in safely at last."—New York Tribune.

AT THE UNITARIAN CHURCH. A Christian Sermon—The Spiritual Edu-cation of Jesus,

The Rev. E. M. Wheelock preached in interesting discourse on the above subject yesterday morning, taking his text from John 7.15-"And the Jews marveled, saying, how knoweth this man earning, having never been at school."

Said he: The Jewish teachers and earned pedants were perplexed to see the fresh and ample wisdom of this unschooled man. He was the son of Joseph and Mary, whom they knew, living as a common laborer in poverty and toil and xclusion from the Rabbinical schools. They knew he had not been a pupil of any of their famous teachers. Yet the peo-ple forsook all other rabbis to hear Him. The soldiers sent to arrest Him as an agitator came back empty-handed, saying, never man spake as this man. Their skilled debaters were baffled and silenced by the strange power of His re-

Now, how had this son of a poor country carpenter, this rustic, unlettered me chanic, acquired such wide and ready What was the schooling which ripened to such high results? How did He get so much more out of life than others have done? The answer may dislose the pathway of true spiritual education for us also and invite us to attain similar beauty of character. Jesus was not an angelic messenger descending vis-ibly from the kies and bearing to men the message He had learned in the upper He was born as other mer are born; He grew up as other men grow up, and the school of life taught Him as it may teach us. From the example of Jesus we learn that the common, simple influences that environ human life may be so used that, under the law of spiritual evolution, a man may become divine, a son of God, a brother of all men, and able to say with the accents of spiritual truth: "I and the Father are one." Jesus started in life weighted with all

the hindrances and obstructions that block the way of poverty and want. He had but one exceptional advantage—a superior mother. It is an axiom in the nistory of human nature that every great man must have a great mother. She who by general consent, stands as a sec ond Eve, at the head of womankind, transmitted her great qualities in all their fullness to her still greater Son. was a lineal descendant of a long line of devout seers and magi, in whom righteousness was a passion. This qual-ity passed into the blood of Jesus. By whom law of heredity He received a spir itually minded nature, an untainted soul, a strength made perfect in weakness, an understanding heart, a seeing eye. With many impediments, but also with these high advantages, the new Leader of men began His outward life. His rare and gracious mother was His teacher, inspirer, consoler and friend. Her blessed and faithful love was the first heaven revealed to His childish soul. With His mother at His side He early With His mother at 1418 sale the carry learned the patient lessons of obedience, simplicity and daily toil. So she trained the Son of Man for his work. She told Him the story of the angels singing "peace on earth" at His birth, awakening strange vibrations in the

awakening strange vibrations in the frame of this devent and sensitive child. She told Him of the heroic leaders, sages nd prophets of the Jewish people whose blood ran warm in His own veins; the

brave old prophets of Israel who went up and down the land telling the people that the Lord, their God, did not ask of them the costly and bloody sacrifices of the temple, but only that they "do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly beforlove mercy, and walk humbly God." Mother Mary loved the God." Mother Mary loved the grepoets of her people, and she quoted the reagerly astening boy the sweet hymns that say: "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want. He leadeth me beside the still waters." Or, "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, the world and they that dwell therein." Or again, "The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul. The statutes of the Lord are right, enlightening the eyes, more to be desired are they than gold, sweeter also than honey in the honey comb." Or, some times when sweeter also than honey in the honey comb." Or, some times when she was not tired, she would read to him from the old drama of Job, written by some great Hebrew Shakespeare, of the steadfast hero who, though smitten, fallen and bereft, held fast to his integrity and would not profane the thought of his God. Or at bed time would Mother Mary tell her darling the fairy stories of her people—the beauthe fairy stories of her people—the beau-tiful legends of the creation, the Adam tiful legends of the creation, the Adam and Eve story, the deiuge story, the story of little Joseph and his shining coat, of little Moses and his ark of bulrushes, and of all the great wanderings in the wilderness. Such was the homely education of the new Prophet. It was all He had, and it was enough. His academy was at His mother's side, and her hut was His sufficing university. Thus was was His sufficing university. Thus was kindled the holy light in the humble home at Nazareth.

home at Nazareth.

Little by little the Hero grows out of baby pulp, and the son of Mary becomes Son of Man. As the peasant boy of Nazareth, Who was the pride of His mother, the helper of His father, attained to man's estate, 'He left the home of His infancy and the rustic work bench where He had toiled, and became an itinerant teacher of the people. He was now the Rabbi Jesus. He was no longer the tribal Jew, or the mechanic, or the type of that century or age. He was the Universal Man. His heart pulsated with the blood of the race, and His love reached out to all who suffered. "The well," said he, "need not a physician, but those who are ill." He became the self-elected missionary of the poor, the tramp-teacher, healer and moralist of Galilee. He in all things shared their lot. such chance food as was given Him, go-ing hungry if none was offered; sleeping under the shelter of hedge or tree at night, or in the friendly hut of the peas-ant when such opened its door at His approach, "taking no thought for the mor-row." The poorest of the poor, He had not where to lay His head; even His clothing was the gift of His friends. It was His passion to teach those who had no other teacher, and to befriend those who were otherwise friendless. He nev-er entered a rich man's house except by invitation and such invitations were rare ly given. It is written that "seeing the multitude, He was moved with compassion because they were scattered abroad like sheep having no shepherd." The labor-serfs of Galilee knew their friend and heard Him gladly. They recognized the presence of a man moving among them grimfull and overflowing with those heav-

enly qualities that were latent and sleep-ing in themselves.

What prodigies of Christian science, of faith-cure, of mental healing! What wealth and splendor of vitality as He moved abroad among the simple people, orgiving sins, expelling disease, baffling leath, slaying fear, reviving hope, tramp-ling down the money-lust, and introducing sympathy, helpfulness and love where before the selfish greeds held mastery! We see Him, as soon He appears in pub-lic life, pressed upon from every side by the myriads of the diseased, opening the rivers of His life into those halt, maimed, blind, deaf, paralytic, fever-stricken crowds. His look, touch, voice, breath, smile, command penetrated them with forces of vital renewal and living emanacurative healing was bodies famishing sick as the desert drinks in rain. He spoke words of such holy earnestness that shermen left their nets and followed lim. The water-carriers at the public wells stopped to ask Him questions, The tax collectors and politicians ceased to wrangle over party issues as they listened to His moving words about kindness, love and duty. The higher dignitaries of the church wondered at His au-

the said the church wondered at His authority and power, but hearkened, spell-bound, to His voice.

He taught the people in simple stories. He saw the birds picking up the seeds which a farmer had sown in his field. He saw a poor widow puttingt two pennies into the contribution box, while right after her was a wealthy man who dropped in handfulls of gold. A young man with great riches came to Him, eagerly asking what he should do that he might learn to live such a life as Learn live. He hand what he should do that he might learn to live such a life as Jesus lived. He heard of a traveler who had fallen among thieves, neglected by the priests, avoided by the clergy, passed by the church-members, and helped by an infidel. And all these incidents and a thousand such as these He employed to teach the people the enternal lesson of goodness. He taught the difference between pretension and reality. He taught them how to measure the real value of a deed by the motive—the intention, not merely by the accomplishment. The widow's mite was worth more to God, He said, than the rich man's eagles, because she gave out of her needs and her heart went with the gift. The inand her heart went with the gift. fidel who took care of the wounded man, and not the proud priests who passed him by, was most acceptable to God. Such stories as these were told by a man who was so unselfish and kind that the little was so unselfish and kind that the little children clustered around Him, while grieving, lonely, fallen women trusted Him as their one true friend in all the world. The great feared Him, the rich hated Him, the politicians scorned Him, the religious class killed Him.

This is the oft-told, ever-new story of the Christ. Who was He? A poor, self-made itenerant preacher, teacher and

made, itenerant preacher, teacher and healer. What has He done? He has guided the conscience, quickened the hope, and led the evolution of the world. How did he do it? By making His own nature divine, as we, following His lead, can make ours divine. Emerson once said: What I look forward to is the time when the impulse to help our fellows shall be as immediate and as irresistible as that which I feel to grasp something when I am falling." In this conception, call it by what name you will, "Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

When all is said it comes to this:
Reality not assument gays as well. The

Reality, not argument governs men. The Christ-type will control the world just as soon, and no sooner, than the Christ-reality becomes a ruling principle in the hearts of men. Then the New Testament will be intelligently adapted to the wants of our own day, and spiritual worth will be the only basis of social rank. Every human soul is a manger, vacant, expectant, lonely, till there also the spirit of Divinity—the true Christ—is born.

THREE WERE DROWNED. Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 22.—A special from Hot Springs, Ark., to the Commer-

cial-Appeal says:

News has just reached here of the drowning in Forchee creek of Mrs. Tennie Whitard of Bismarck, Mo., her infant and her sister, Adah Hardage, while attempting to ford the stream on Thursday last. The infant's body has been recovered.

good chee is shroud the day, but a da cepted by day. Bu we know this com of praise interesting the stane saw thro the comi in him so rs; they he refor vork. peaks v he sun. naterial ial. By

ives an n darku

The Rev.

terday m Malachi

n darku
ind here
fore the
light can
beyond to
lever ge
in the with ike the ure. W his wou de of t Man's n nfluence inaceour fraining, of the g can pub Bible. iniversi intellect As the nicker ons of ot to eached reek o pure nys ne

rom e nd oth Trave hat the he content is cat is Chris Wat The I rust Irendy

vas an oftenir utes o vhen t

recting

vorld, Polit

ettled

untr